

DEATH WAITS CHINESE MINERS' SPOILS.

Soft Coal Strikers at Braidwood May Be Driven to Repeat the Wyoming Massacre Soon.

CHINAMEN WANTED TO WORK IN THE MINES.
Operators, Growing Desperate on a Loss of \$1,000 a Day, Are Building Stockades About the Shafts and Preparing for Trouble.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8.—The Wyoming massacre of twenty years ago, when some forty Chinese laborers were put to death and then burned for refusing to take the places of white workmen, may be duplicated in Illinois. That another disgraceful affair of this kind will surely come to pass is promised by the striking miners in the Braidwood district should the operators attempt to open up their works with Chinese, as it is reported they will do.

The mines operated by the Wilmington Coal and Mining Company, located at Coal City, Braidwood, Breville and Carbon City, in the territory generally known as the Braidwood district, have been closed for nearly six months. The operators declare that they have used every endeavor to get their former employees to return to work without success, and that now they propose to reopen their mines with new men unless the strikers surrender within a very few days.

In the event of no settlement being reached by the end of the present week, eight hundred men are expected to go to work under the protection of a stockade and an armed force. The operators are expected to have completed their preparations for employing Chinese, but admit that they have investigated the subject of Chinese labor, and that they have made a conditional contract for pig-tailed workmen, however, is known almost to a certainty.

Chinese Labor Agent on Hand.
Lau Chue Chi, a Chinese contractor who furnishes men for the mines at Rock Springs, Wyoming, together with two workmen of the same nationality, spent two days of last week inspecting the Braidwood mines, and made inquiries for contact with the officers of the Wilmington company. The contractor assured the operators that Chinese could be obtained in any number of men desired.

Further evidence was seen today in the miners' freely displayed throughout the Chinese quarter in Clark street, advertising for Chinese miners. These were put up by Woo Goo, a Chinese contractor, who also owns the largest Chinese grocery store in Chinatown. Mr. Goo disclaims any connection with the Wyoming contract, and says that he has been asked to get several hundred miners. He hopes to enlist at least 500 in Chicago.

So far he has had no applicants for work, but as the posters were put up only this morning, and as the Chinese move slowly, he is not surprised. The danger of conflict between the Chinese and the miners is very much increased by the introduction of Chinese labor into the Illinois mines. They know that they are facing a similar tragedy if the Braidwood mines are reopened with their countrymen.

Mr. Goo, the most influential Chinaman in Chicago, said today: "I don't believe that Woo Goo will be able to enlist any Chinese miners in Chicago; I hope he can't, at least."

Strikers Are Bad Men.
The strikers in the Braidwood district are a bad lot of men, and would not hesitate to slaughter Chinese workmen by the wholesale if they came to take their places. The miners are not only a bad lot, but they are also a bad lot of men, and would not hesitate to slaughter Chinese workmen by the wholesale if they came to take their places.

General Manager H. N. Taylor, speaking for the Wilmington company to-day, said: "It will be six months on the 17th of this month since the miners in the Northern Illinois district signed the contract to go to work at the scale of 67½ cents per ton. On these contracts, signed individually by each man after due consideration, the operators have no objection to the strike. The strike has been on for several months, they say, and so far there has been no sign of a break."

Operators Are Desperate.
The operators have become desperate and have resorted to this trick to whip the men into line. The officers of the Wilmington company, on the other hand, deny that there is any bluff about it. They have made no claim that they are going to import Chinese miners; the report has been circulated from other sources entirely. They hope the strike will be settled by the time their former employees will soon return to work, but they are not going to wait much longer for the men to act.

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Stockade for Protection.
It has been reported that the Wilmington company purposes, upon the introduction of Chinese labor into their mines, to build stockades about their shafts and man them with Gatling guns, also to employ one hundred or more armed men to guard the shafts with Winchester. Regarding this story, Mr. Taylor said: "The Gatling gun feature of the rumor is untrue. We will in all probability surround the shafts with substantial fences and move the houses occupied by the men nearer the works; and we will no doubt employ guards to protect the workmen. But we will use no Gatling guns."

Advised received in Chicago from Braidwood today, that the Chinese laborers have already been driven about all of the Wilmington Company's shafts, but no more of stockade has been reported. It is claimed that the Braidwood people say may be another angle to the operators' bluff. At the same time, they are inclined to the belief that it is an advance warning to enable the mine owners to erect stockades without delay when they are needed.

Chinese at Contract Scale.
Mr. Taylor, in discussing the situation further, said: "If we are forced to hire a new set of men to work our mines we will pay them on the scale on which the Chinese were paid, and we will not pay them more than we have paid the Chinese. We do not wish to put new men at work in the places of the old ones, but if we are forced to do so, we will pay them on the same scale as the Chinese were paid."

Police Justice Nostrand, in the Court Island Court yesterday morning dismissed the complaint of grand larceny against Chamee Jacob, the colored hotel proprietor and race horse owner, who was arrested on Saturday afternoon. Jacobs, as told in the Journal yesterday, was arrested on a charge of stealing the race horse Seifast, valued at \$2,500 from Albert Cooper's stable in Sheephead Bay. Cooper appeared and told the Court that Jacobs owed him some money for boarding the animal. He admitted, however, that Jacobs owed the animal. Civil Justice Phinney, counsel for Jacobs, moved to dismiss the complaint, and Justice Nostrand granted his request.



New Portrait of Nancy O'Neil

NANCY O'NEIL, in the glory of her Venetian gown, blue and gold, with ornaments terra-cotta colored and silver, will receive in her portrait, painted by W. H. Funk, the sanction that art can give. There are roses, pink and white, in her blond hair, in waves over her shoulders; her forehead is severe as the marble front of a Greek temple; the lines of her classic features are harmonious and enchanting. It is a vivid likeness and a splendid picture.

Larger than life-size, with a reflection in its resplendent colors of the intensity of life that animates the model in her quietest instant, the painting is not a portrait only. It is an eulogy.

FOUR MILLIONS FOR SMALL PARKS.
DURRANT MUST GO TO THE GALLOWES.

Mayor Strong's Advisory Commission Adopts Secretary Riis's Report.
Supreme Court Refuses to Grant Him a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

15 NEW PLAY GROUNDS, HIS MOTHER IN TEARS.

Advisability of Throwing Open School Yards, When Not in Use, Suggested.
Declares Her Son is Innocent and Still Hopes That He Will Be Vindicated.

The Mayor's advisory Small Park Commission, with ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt as president, yesterday approved the report prepared by Secretary Jacob A. Riis, which recommended that small parks and playgrounds, the estimated cost of which is nearly \$4,000,000, be constructed. Here are the recommendations made in the report:

That half a block be taken for a public playground in Bixington street, between Goerck and Mangin streets, adjoining the new public bath. To this the Board of Street Opening has given its assent. To take for a park and playground the block between Houston, Stanton, Essex and Norfolk streets, in which Grammar School No. 13, and the Pro-Cathedral Mission stand, and without disturbing these institutions.

To establish a playground on Cherry Hill on the site of old Gotham Court. To lay out a shore park at Forty-ninth and Fifthty streets, East River, on a strip of land reaching to the water's edge, owned by the city and used now for a park.

That the two blocks, on high ground, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, and Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, be converted into a park. To take half the block, bounded by Mulberry, Mort, Spring and Broome streets, for a public playground for the Fourteenth Ward.

That a part of a block on the line of Ninth and Tenth streets, suggested being eastern end of the block, between Fifthty and Sixty-first streets, be taken for a public playground for the children of the Sixteenth Ward.

That a section about 250 by 200 feet at the west end of the block between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, First and Second avenues, be taken for a public playground.

That the propriety and feasibility of securing the new New York Marble Cemetery in the block between Second and Third streets, Second avenue and the Bowery, be considered, and if approved, the necessary legislation be secured at the earliest possible date.

That a public playground at least two hundred feet square be established at or near Grammar School No. 82, First avenue and Seventeenth street. That a public playground at least two hundred feet square be established at or near the Public School No. 515, West Thirtieth street.

That the playground be established on the line of Ninth avenue, near Forty-third street; if it be deemed desirable, a push-cart market may be combined with the playground, and be made the general places of recreation for the neighborhood. The Commission also advocates that a playground be established at the foot of East Seventy-sixth street, without delay, that a playground be made in every park where one does not now exist, and that the best of giving children proper playgrounds in Central Park be continued. It believes that the site on Randall's Island now used for the House of Refuge under a perpetual lease with the city should be secured for a park.

The report presents statistics to show the need of these parks in several wards of the city, and concludes: If the program here laid down is carried out, the first year of the new century, have secured at least that much of the city called comparatively in need of a system of playgrounds, and such breathing space which will put it as far ahead of most of the other large cities in this country as it is today behind those of the old world.

Letter Carriers in Winter Uniform.
The letter carriers employed in the General Post Office and the several branch stations throughout the city were new winter uniforms yesterday. The order from the Post Office Department directing that regular carriers should wear service stripes on the sleeves of their uniforms—one for each five years of service, and that substitute carriers should wear a letter "S" on the sleeve—was only partially carried out.

Lawyers Honor Mr. Moss.
President Moss was the honored guest at the dinner of the Phi Delta Phi Law Students' Club, at the Marlborough Hotel, last night. The President of the Police Board spoke of the relation of the Police Department to the law.

COUNCIL HASSED CITY GRASS CROCK.

Philadelphia City Fathers Gave Away Forty Millions in Gas.

THE GALLERY YELLED.
"Shame," "Bribe-Takers," "Perjurors" Were Some of the Late Citizens' Epithets.

By William Raymond Hill.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—Amid cheers, cat calls and hisses, which the police vainly endeavored to suppress, the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia this afternoon voted to give away to a gang of politicians and capitalists the most valuable property now owned by the city, namely, the gas works, worth at least \$40,000,000. It was a scene unique in the history of American municipal affairs.

All day long the 132 men comprising the lower branch of the city legislature had sat in their chamber, while the members who opposed the gigantic steal spoke bitterly against the proposed legislation. The members controlled by the ring which is engineering this grab said nothing. Finally their leader, Mr. Van Osten, arose and moved the previous question. At that time the galleries were filled with citizens. The question being ordered, the roll was called, and the vote stood 78 to 22 to give away for thirty years this immense property. A scene of great confusion followed.

"Shame," some one in the gallery shouted, and there came in a moment such a storm of hisses as has never been heard in the Council Chamber of Philadelphia before. "Bribe-takers," some one shouted, and this was followed by cries of "robbers," "villains," "murderers." In vain President Hartman pounded his gavel on the desk in an attempt to secure order. The people were enraged. He finally called upon the police, and a dozen or more officers ran into the galleries, but no sooner was one man ejected than others took up the cry.

Councilmen Alarmed.
Many of the councilmen who had voted for the infamous measure were alarmed. They suddenly betook themselves to the various anterooms where the lobby was entrenched, and then left the City Hall. It was over half an hour before the galleries could be cleared.

Early in the session a communication was read from what is known as the Baker syndicate, which has bid for the gas works. This syndicate, composed of reputable and responsible men, formally offered to take the lease of the works on the same terms as the proposed ordinance gives them to the United Gas Improvement Company. In addition, to pay down immediately \$1,000,000 dollars in cash and \$300,000 annually for thirty years, thus giving the city \$1,000,000 for the lease. The United Gas Improvement Company proposes to pay the city nothing, but, instead, insists that it shall charge the private consumer \$1 per 1,000 feet for gas for the next thirty years.

The audience in the galleries listened to the reading of the Baker syndicate's communication with breathless interest. What it was tabled hisses broke forth. Several minutes elapsed before quiet was restored. The Council Chamber met at 11 o'clock. Under the rules regulating the two branches of the Council, twenty-four hours' notice must be given of a special meeting. A few minutes before 11 o'clock this morning a special meeting of the Select Council was called for to-morrow at 11 o'clock, to take up the proposed ordinance transferring the city's gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company.

Now the Select Council.
"Who is the wizard who knew that this ordinance was to pass this Board?" shouted Mr. Goheen from the floor of the chamber when he learned that the meeting of the other branch had been called. But the other members and his colleagues simply smiled and made no reply.

That the Select Council will do to-morrow what the other branch has done to-day is a foregone conclusion. Out of thirty-eight members the grabbers openly boast of owning twenty-seven. One interesting feature of the proposed ordinance is that the possibility that a process of oust will deprive the grabbers of Henry Clay, their leader in the Council. He is president of the Electric Light Trust of this city, and, as such, it has been claimed, is ineligible to sit in the Select Council. During proceedings were begun against him some time ago, and it was stated this evening that the Judge of the court at Harrisburg, who is considering the question of his eligibility had decided against him. He had a short while ago presented a petition to the court to have the proceedings against him dropped.

The only thing that can prevent the biggest deal ever known in this country is for the Mayor to refuse to sign the ordinance. Before the election he pledged himself to prevent such a thing, and now being attempted, but so completely is he in the power of Dave Martin that few men would have the courage to keep faith with the people.

Injunction proceedings will be begun, but unless bribery can be proved, which is doubtful, there is nothing to show illegality in the passage of the ordinance.

Waiting for Revival Work.
As a result of the agitation of Pastors A. C. Dixon, Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, Dr. John Hall and others, the Protestant clergy of the city will meet in Cooper Union this week to prepare for energetic Christian work in the city.

Yesterday the city fathers met in the City Hall under the auspices of the Rev. A. C. Dixon. The most important meeting will be on Thursday afternoon, when the Rev. A. C. Dixon and R. C. Pearson will urge the ministers of the city to begin a spirited campaign against sin in the city.

Needless Suffering.

Why Will People Endure So Much When It Can Be Easily Avoided?

"The great American trouble is dyspepsia."

No one realizes this more than the miserable sufferers who drag out painful existences. The body requires help, strength and assistance. It calls for nutriment, but meets no response, because the stomach is unable to digest, assimilate and turn into blood food that is forced into it. What then can the poor sufferer do? It is useless to take more food, because the broken-down stomach cannot take care of what it already has.

There can be but one answer to this question, and that is to assist the stomach to properly do the work for which it was created. Do you not know the answer is simple. There can be but one way, and that is to assist the stomach to properly do the work for which it was created. Do you not know the answer is simple. There can be but one way, and that is to assist the stomach to properly do the work for which it was created.

There is but one pure, beautiful and medicinal stimulant now known to the public and the profession, and that is Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills. This should be taken before, after or with the meals, and you can readily see how it gently stimulates the stomach, and how it takes care of the stomach to digest the food and thus prevent dyspepsia and the troubles which follow in its wake.

It will be well for every reader to remember these truths and also to remember that it is the only medicinal stimulant which can be depended upon to accomplish just what you most require.

A RINGING WELCOME

DOCTOR COPELAND'S GENEROUS EXTENSION OF THE \$5 RATE,

Which Carries Through Two Full Months, Through the Holiday Period to the End of the Old Year—Full Credit Accorded for the Spirit and Purpose of the Plan.

It was news that was received with gratitude everywhere and for this Doctor Copeland is thankful was misinterpreted or misunderstood nowhere, the extension to the end of the year of the allotted time during which all deaf people and all people suffering from Catarrh or from Rheumatism, or from Stomach Disease, or from Incipient Consumption, or from any other malady, may receive the benefit of the Discovery that restores the lost hearing or the benefit of the Treatment that has driven pain and death from their old strongholds in Catarrh and chronic diseases; the allotted time during which all may apply and be treated at the nominal fee of \$5 a month for such time as an absolute cure requires.

Not once has Doctor Copeland's purpose been questioned, and in no quarter has the generosity of the movement failed of appreciation. The very essence of the extension touches the common heart of man. Not made in a reluctant, parsimonious, timid or half-hearted way for a fortnight's grace, but made with the bounty and courage of an uncalculating generosity, it has awakened the admiration of all. Indeed, it would be strange if this movement should fall of appreciation—this effort.

All persons afflicted with Catarrh, Rheumatism, Asthma, Incipient Consumption or any other so-called incurable ailment or infirmity who make application at either office of the Copeland Medical Institute before January 1, 1898, will be treated at the nominal rate of \$5 a month until cured.

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This offer applies alike to office and to mail patients, to old patients renewing as to new patients beginning treatment during November or December.



"If a neighbor called I could not converse with him. My wife would have to shout his words directly into my ear, and I would have to listen intently, and then sometimes could not catch the meaning. I was utterly miserable, for my hearing was almost entirely gone. . . . Doctor Copeland has restored my hearing. I hear perfectly now." — Charles Dettelsen, 331 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

AN INVALID WOMAN WAS CERTAIN SHE REGAINS HEALTH. HAD CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. H. M. Biddell, Paterson, N. J.: "I had been subject to nervous headaches since I was a child. The past four or five years the attacks had been very violent and would confine me to bed. I would have one every week, and the least excitement or overwork would bring one on. I could not bear the least noise or a ray of light. I had sore spots on my head, and the slightest touch would make me scream with pain. Doctors told me it was an inflamed nerve, but could give me no relief. I could not go to any place of amusement without suffering one of these violent attacks."

"I doctored for fifteen years and tried all the remedies I heard of. I went to the Catskills for some months, but nothing helped me. The trouble had become chronic and I was never free from intense pain. A friend of mine had been cured by the Copeland physicians, and by her advice I placed myself under their treatment, but first I did not see much improvement, but I continued the treatment; and after three months I found the pain much less severe and gradually my head began to feel natural."

"My eyes stopped aching, the sore spots were all gone, and my general health was built up. I can now go to the theatre without fear of the result, and can do a day's shopping in New York without the penalty of a sick bed for days."

Miss Henrietta Longin, 89 Washington square: "My hearing became so bad that everything seemed to have a far away sound. I could not hear ordinary conversation. I could not hear a clock or watch tick close to my head. I had noises in my head like escaping steam. For two weeks previous to my consulting Doctor Copeland I did not sleep an hour out of twenty-four on account of the excruciating pain in my ears."

Miss Lily Seelig, 234 Central ave., Brooklyn, E. D.: "One doctor called my trouble Malaria, another Liver Disease and another Stomach Disease, but they did not help me. I had distressing pains in my bowels. If I would start up quickly I would be so dizzy it would seem I must fall. I had no appetite. Sometimes I would think I could eat some dainty thing my mother would prepare me, but the sight of it would nauseate me. I had a bad taste in my mouth all the time, and my breath was dreadful. My sleep did not refresh me. My feet and limbs swelled so badly that I could not get out of bed. The first thing in the morning I could not get out of bed at all. I was so sore all over and stretched myself in the bed and in the morning Doctor Copeland told me I had Gastric Catarrh and Liver Disease when I placed myself under his treatment. The change he has wrought in me has been like a miracle. Now my bowels are regular and the pains have ceased. My digestion is perfect. I can eat anything. My hunger is natural. The swelling has subsided in my feet, my breath is clean and I am gaining in strength every day."

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

One of Doctor Copeland's lectures upon the condition of impaired hearing relates solely to head noises (condition known by the doctors as Tinnitus Aurium). This paper will be mailed free to any address.

Charles J. Lawless, 51 Sackett street, Brooklyn: "I used to attend St. Stephen's Church. At that time the officiating clergyman was Rev. Father Riley. I could not hear a word he said and finally gave up trying to go to church. I went to the Copeland doctors and now I can hear. I was brought in here as being like a wild ass. Now my bowels are regular and the pains have ceased. My digestion is perfect. I can eat anything. My hunger is natural. The swelling has subsided in my feet, my breath is clean and I am gaining in strength every day."

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